

## Key Points

Are gynecologic precancers and cancers in children and adolescents very rare? What are the various conditions seen?

**VULVAR CANCER-** Very rare. Precancer is seen more often than cancer. However, this condition is also rare. It may be associated with immunosuppressed states.



**VAGINAL CANCER-** While rare, it does occur.

- Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is the most common soft tissue sarcoma seen in children.
- Sarcoma botryoides) is the most common RMS.

**CERVICAL CANCER-** This condition is rarely seen in children and adolescents.

- Start Pap smear screening at age 21.
- Start HPV testing at age 30.

**UTERINE/ENDOMETRIAL CANCER-** This condition is very rare.

- Gestational trophoblastic disease
- Endometrial adenocarcinoma (potentially associated with polycystic ovarian syndrome)



CHILDHOOD GYNECOLOGIC  
CANCER ASSOCIATION

[www.cgynca.org](http://www.cgynca.org)

## Diseases of the Vulva, Vagina, Cervix, and Uterus



## Information for Health Care Providers



The Childhood Gynecologic  
Cancer Association (CGYNCA)  
Post Office Box 3130  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-3130

Phone: 734-395-2596  
E-mail: [hope@cgynca.org](mailto:hope@cgynca.org)



Tel: 734 395-2596

Childhood Gynecologic Cancer Association is a registered 501(c)3 non-profit organization interested in helping patients and families affected by vulvar, vaginal, cervical, uterine or ovarian cancer.

Education is of utmost importance, for patients and families as well as for health care providers.

### Executive Director

Hope Haefner, MD

### Assistant Director

Barbara Getty, NP

### Members of the Board

Lindsay Frazier, MD, ScM

David Gershenson, MD

Carolyn Johnston, MD

Leslie Schover, PhD

Lynn Westphal, MD



## VULVAR CANCER AND PRE-CANCER

Vulvar malignancies in the pediatric and adolescent population are very rare. Vulvar precancer related to human papilloma virus (HPV) is being diagnosed in the adolescent population with an increasing frequency.

### Precancerous Conditions of the Vulva

#### TERMINOLOGY (2012)

Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL)

High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL)

VIN, differentiated type

Currently, approximately 80% of patients with HSIL are HPV positive. Patients may be asymptomatic or complain of itching or burning.

Treatment: Surgery (VIN differentiated, HSIL), Laser (HSIL) (Important to encourage smoking cessation)

HPV vaccination is an important discussion to have with patients. In the adolescents with condyloma and/or LSIL or HSIL; discussion of HPV vaccination is still important. It is unlikely that patients will have been exposed to all types of HPV that are in the vaccines.

Vulvar cancers: melanomas, leiomyosarcomas, lymphomas and neuroendocrine tumors.

**VAGINAL CANCER**– Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is the most common soft tissue sarcoma seen in children. Sarcoma botryoides is the most common RMS. Other tumors include yolk sack tumor and vaginal adenocarcinoma.

**CERVICAL CANCER**– This condition hardly ever occurs in children and adolescents. Screening with cytology is not recommended until age 21. HPV testing is not recommended until age 30. HPV vaccination is recommended and approved for girls and boys.

**UTERINE/ENDOMETRIAL CANCER**– Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD) is rarely seen in children, but may occur in adolescents. Adolescents are at an increased risk for this disease. GTD consists of partial, complete molar pregnancies, placental site trophoblastic tumors and choriocarcinomas.

Endometrial adenocarcinoma in the adolescent is extremely rare.

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